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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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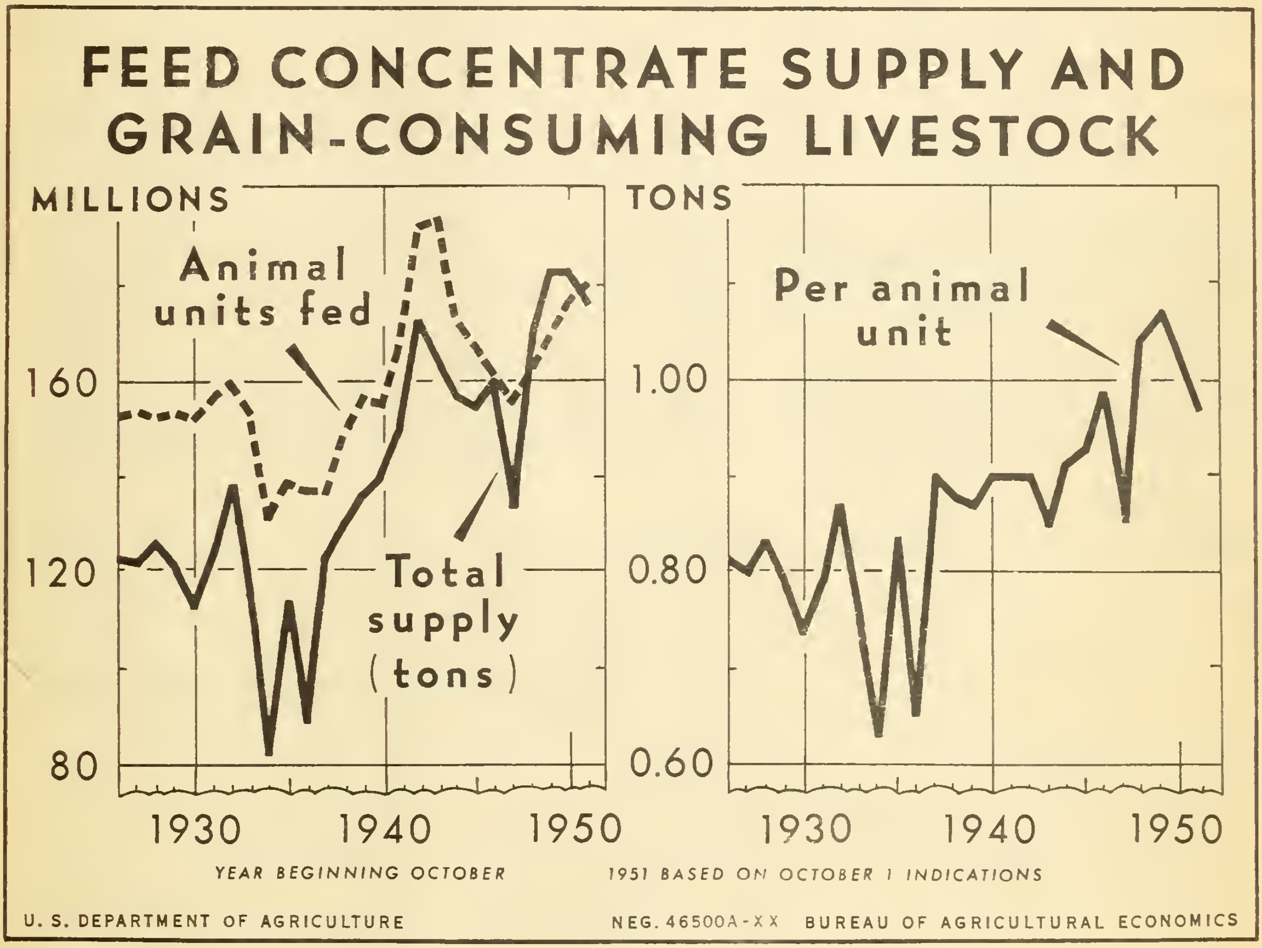

FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY AND GRAIN-CONSUMING LIVESTOCK

The prospective supply of all feed concentrates for 1951-52 is again much larger than in most past years, although below the big supplies in 1949 and 1950. A further increase in livestock numbers is in prospects in 1951-52, and the supply per animal unit is expected to be somewhat smaller than in the past 2 or 3 years. Total feed utilization is expected to be the heaviest since the high level reached during World War II. This will result in a further reduction in the carry-over stocks of feed grains at the close of the 1951-52 season.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1949 Aug.	1949 Sept.	1950 Aug.	1950 Sept.	1951 July	1951 Aug.	1951 Sept.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	130.7	131.2	153.4	154.1	176.4	179.4	180.1
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	118.0	116.0	144.0	144.0	163.0	165.0	165.0
Oats, No. 2 White, Chicago	Bushel	65.4	68.9	79.7	82.6	81.1	83.5	87.5
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	63.1	66.5	74.4	77.1	77.7	80.2	83.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	58.2	61.3	70.6	72.8	78.3	75.9	77.5
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	129.9	145.5	148.4	145.1	119.3	126.4	129.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	96.8	105.0	112.0	114.0	117.0	117.0	117.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	187.0	180.0	188.0	177.0	209.0	209.0	212.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	206.0	215.2	220.9	221.0	230.7	233.0	238.3
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	23.15	25.60	24.00	24.75	28.00	29.00	33.35
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	20.80	21.00	20.20	20.30	20.20	20.40	21.30
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	39.50	40.75	44.60	45.25	52.70	52.25	54.40
Buffalo	Ton	46.40	47.60	51.90	49.60	59.20	59.90	61.90
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.93	2.84	3.19	3.06	3.51	3.45	3.58
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	42.50	45.40	47.30	47.40	61.60	55.00	55.90
Buffalo	Ton	49.40	52.60	54.50	54.90	67.10	62.90	63.50
Price paid by farmers,. U. S.	100 pounds	3.17	3.06	3.48	3.28	3.88	3.74	3.76
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	69.90	57.75	74.70	71.90	73.70	68.75	68.75
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis 1/	Ton	62.90	62.40	67.80	62.25	59.90	63.75	68.25
28 percent protein, San Francisco	Ton	54.60	53.90	75.30	73.25	77.80	76.00	77.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 2/	Ton	100.30	83.15	78.20	65.85	80.50	77.40	82.80
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	5.15	5.16	5.01	4.44	4.69	4.74	4.77
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	81.10	70.00	77.20	69.95	70.45	68.50	69.40
White hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	45.00	45.80	56.50	55.65	60.60	65.25	68.60
Gluten feed, 23 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	54.00	51.75	51.10	48.50	53.20	55.00	55.00
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	147.80	130.10	127.50	126.05	107.90	106.70	115.40
Meat scraps, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	147.90	114.75	126.75	124.20	105.60	106.05	114.25
Fish meal, 67 percent protein, San Francisco	Ton	214.80	170.00	142.05	141.55	162.75	160.75	160.75
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	Ton	34.15	38.75	42.60	41.50	47.60	53.25	58.25
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.47	3.43	3.69	3.64	4.01	4.05	4.07
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.58	4.53	4.74	4.60	4.91	4.92	4.94
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.88	3.80	4.06	4.03	4.46	4.44	4.45

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Unit	1949 Aug.	1949 Sept.	1950 Aug.	1950 Sept.	1951 July	1951 Aug.	1951 Sept.
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	172	173	208	209	232	234	234
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets 3/	1935-39=100	270	234	241	221	240	234	244
Four oilseed meals 3/	1935-39=100	264	228	240	216	244	234	244
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal 3/	1935-39=100	347	277	278	266	243	245	259
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains 3/	1935-39=100	220	214	205	193	214	222	224
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	205	202	217	213	232	232	234

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 4/

Item	(September average)	Unit	1949 Aug.	1949 Sept.	1950 Aug.	1950 Sept.	1951 July	1951 Aug.	1951 Sept.
Hog-corn, Chicago 5/	1930-49= 12.6	Bushel	16.4	15.8	15.6	14.2	12.8	12.4	11.6
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price	1930-49= 12.4	Bushel	16.4	17.1	15.1	14.8	12.8	12.8	11.9
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 6/	1930-49= 15.4	Bushel	20.1	21.4	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.3	20.5
Butterfat-feed, U. S.	1930-49= 24.3	Pound	23.2	23.9	21.2	21.7	21.2	21.3	21.0
Milk-feed, U. S.	1930-49= 1.31	Pound	1.26	1.34	1.16	1.26	1.20	1.25	1.27
Egg-feed, U. S.	1940-59= 13.6	Pound	14.1	15.2	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.6	13.8

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ 36 percent beginning August 1950, other months shown 34 percent. 2/ 44 percent beginning August 1950, other months shown 41 percent. 3/ Revised series. See page 15, July 1951 Feed Situation. 4/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of butterfat or milk, or one dozen eggs. 5/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of barrows and gilts, and No. 3 Yellow corn. The ratios for the years 1930-37 in the average are based on all purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 6/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board October 19, 1951

SUMMARY

A strong demand is in prospect for feed in 1951-52. Feed grain supplies are smaller and feed prices probably will average a little higher than in 1950-51. The total quantity of grains and other concentrates fed to livestock is expected to be the heaviest since World War II, which will reduce further the reserve stocks of feed grains.

The total supply of all feed concentrates for 1951-52, including the grains and byproduct feeds, is estimated at 176 million tons, 4 percent below the big supplies of the last 2 years, but nearly 30 percent above the 1937-41 average. This includes a 5 percent smaller supply of feed grains than in 1950-51, another large supply of byproduct feeds, and an allowance for wheat and rye feeding a little above the 1950-51 rate.

The 120 million tons of feed grains produced this year, as indicated by the October Crop Report, is 5 million tons less than in 1950, and the carry-over into 1951-52, totaling about 29 million tons, is 2 million tons smaller. Total disappearance of feed grains in 1951-52 probably will exceed the 1951 production by around 8 to 10 million tons, reducing the carry-over at the close of the season to around 20 million tons. In this event the remaining reserves would be only a little above the prewar average and would be smaller than prewar in relation to livestock numbers and production.

Supplies of byproduct feeds in 1951-52 are expected to be about equal to the record of 21.5 million tons in 1950-51. The supply of oilseed cake and meal for 1951-52 is expected to be a little larger than the record supply for the past feeding season. The total supply of protein feeds also is expected to be larger than in the past few years, but little, if any, larger in relation to the increasing number of livestock on farms.

Feed prices are expected to average a little higher in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. The extent of the increase in feed grain prices will be limited by the fairly large reserves of corn owned by CCC, the current sale price of which is only a little above the market price. Price ceilings, which can be imposed on feed grains when they reach parity, also could limit the extent of further increases.

The strong demand for feed grains during the past year has resulted in a reduction in the quantity of feed grains held under price support. The total volume of feed grains placed under loan in 1950 was much smaller than in 1948 and 1949, and most of the loans were repaid by farmers. The quantity of 1951 feed grains going under price support is expected to be comparatively small and stocks held by CCC or under price support probably will be reduced further in 1951-52. Currently feed grain prices are a little above support levels.

A record hay supply is available for 1951-52. Hay and other forages are fully adequate for the increasing livestock numbers in most of the northern half of the country. In the South, hay production was reduced by dry weather, and pastures and ranges have been poor this summer and fall.

OUTLOOK FOR FEED SUPPLIES IN 1951-52

Strong Demand and Smaller Feed Concentrate Supply in 1951-52

Supplies of all feed concentrates for 1951-52 are estimated at 176 million tons, a little smaller than the big supplies of the past two years. However, this would be the third largest supply of record--nearly 30 percent above the 1937-41 average. The total tonnage of feed grains in this supply is about 5 percent smaller than last year, but another large supply of byproduct feeds is in prospect, and wheat and rye feeding probably will be a little above that of 1950-51.

While total feed concentrate supplies are considerably larger than in most past years, they are not so large in relation to the livestock population. In relation to the number of livestock on farms, the total feed concentrate supply is 7 to 10 percent smaller than in the last three years, and only 9 percent above the 1937-41 average. Livestock production has been increasing since the postwar low reached in 1947-48, and in 1951-52 is expected to be within 3 percent of the record high reached during World War II.

The total quantity of feed concentrates consumed by the increasing livestock population will be the heaviest since the peak level reached during the war years. If livestock on farms are fed at about the same rate per head as during the 1950-51 season, about 138 million tons will be required, only a little below the record tonnage fed in 1942-43. Heavy feed requirements of livestock, together with the large volume of feed grains used for other purposes, are expected to reduce further the reserve stocks of feed grains in 1951-52.

Feed Grain Supply 5 Percent Below Big Supply Last Year; Further Drain on Carry-over Stocks in Prospect

The total supply of feed grains for 1951-52 is estimated at about 150 million tons, 7 million tons below the big supply of last year. This includes the 1951 production, estimated at about 120 million tons, carry-over stocks of the four feed grains, totaling 29 million tons, and an allowance of nearly a million tons for imports. It is estimated that about 14 million tons of the 29 million-ton carry-over stocks were owned by CCC or under loan, compared with 19 million tons a year earlier. The bulk of this quantity--about 11 million tons--was corn owned by CCC.

The total disappearance of feed grains is expected to be a little larger than in 1950-51. During the 1950-51 (October-September) feeding season, domestic utilization and exports of feed grains totaled 128 million tons. Of this, a little over 6 million tons were exported, 14 million tons were used for food and industrial purposes, and about 108 million tons were fed to livestock in this country. In 1951-52, the quantity of feed grain consumed by livestock is expected to be heavier than during the past year, in view of increasing livestock production and the poor quality of corn in the Western Corn Belt. The total quantity of feed grain used for food and industrial purposes probably will be about the same as in the past year.

Table 2 .- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of livestock units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1942-51

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply											
Stocks beginning of year 3/	16.9	18.5	17.8	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.9	7.9	30.8	31.2	29.0
Production of feed grains:											
Corn	72.1	85.9	83.0	86.5	80.7	91.0	66.8	103.1	94.6	87.7	86.9
Oats	18.1	21.5	18.2	18.4	24.6	24.0	19.2	23.9	21.3	23.4	22.0
Barley	6.9	10.3	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.6	5.7	7.2	6.1
Sorghum grains	2.2	3.1	3.1	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	4.3	6.7	4.6
Total	99.3	120.8	112.1	116.7	114.4	124.3	95.4	138.3	125.9	125.0	119.6
Other grains fed 4/	4.5	15.2	16.4	10.9	8.2	4.9	6.1	4.3	5.3	5.4	6.0
Byproduct feeds fed	15.4	17.9	18.2	18.9	17.7	19.4	19.0	20.0	20.6	21.5	21.5
Total supply	136.1	172.4	164.5	158.1	155.2	158.9	134.4	170.5	182.6	183.1	176.1
Utilization, October-September											
Concentrates fed: 5/											
Corn	62.2	81.5	80.2	76.1	77.3	75.6	64.3	73.3	83.1	80.0	83.4
Oats	16.1	19.6	17.2	17.0	23.9	19.6	17.8	20.7	19.6	20.5	21.0
Barley and sorghum grains	6.9	10.1	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	7.5	6.5
Wheat and rye	4.4	12.9	14.3	8.9	8.0	4.2	6.0	3.7	4.6	4.6	5.1
Oilseed cake and meal	3.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.8	8.6	8.9
Animal protein feeds	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other byproduct feeds	8.6	8.9	9.1	10.1	9.5	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.1
Total concentrates fed	105.0	142.0	138.8	129.0	133.3	123.9	112.2	123.5	133.3	134.1	6/137.5
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	12.1	13.3	12.8	15.2	13.3	19.3	13.6	17.7	17.2	20.5	19.0
Total utilization	117.1	155.3	151.6	144.2	146.6	143.2	125.8	141.2	150.5	154.6	156.5
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	116.2	156.2	152.9	143.2	144.3	145.0	126.5	139.7	151.4	154.1	156.1
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	19.9	7/16.2	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.9	7.9	30.8	31.2	29.0	20.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit:											
Total supply (million tons)	136.1	172.4	164.5	158.1	155.2	158.9	134.4	170.5	182.6	183.1	176.1
Concentrates fed (million tons)	105.0	142.0	138.8	129.0	133.3	123.9	112.2	123.5	133.3	134.1	6/137.5
Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually (millions) 8/	153.1	192.4	193.2	173.7	167.8	161.4	155.9	162.9	170.1	176.8	181.0
Supply per animal unit (ton)	.89	.90	.85	.91	.92	.98	.86	1.05	1.07	1.04	.97
Concentrates fed per animal unit (ton)	.69	.74	.72	.74	.79	.77	.72	.76	.78	.76	6/.76
Livestock production in terms of production units (millions) 8/	153.0	193.5	191.3	176.4	174.8	169.6	165.0	171.2	177.0	184.4	189
Concentrates fed per livestock production unit (ton)	.69	.73	.73	.73	.76	.73	.68	.72	.75	.73	.73

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates, based on conditions in early October 1951.
3/ Stocks of corn in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1, and from 1947 to date sorghum grains on October 1.
4/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.
5/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.
6/ Assumes that livestock will be fed at about the same rate per animal unit as in 1950-51.
7/ Grain at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses excluded in computing 1942-43 disappearance.
8/ Grain-consuming animal units and livestock production during the October-September feeding season. For weights, see table 1, page 2, Feed Statistics, December 1950, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Exports of feed grains, however, are expected to be smaller than the heavy exports in 1950-51, but they may be about as large as in most of the other postwar years. Assuming a slightly larger total utilization in 1951-52 than in 1950-51, it would be 8 to 10 million tons above the 1951 production of feed grains, plus expected imports---121 million tons. This would mean a comparable reduction in our reserve stocks of feed grains, bringing the carry-over at the end of the 1951-52 season down to around 20 million tons. This would be smaller than the big carry-over stocks in the three previous years and close to the average of 1937-41. It would be considerably smaller than in the immediate prewar period in relation to the number of livestock on farms, and would be less than one-fifth of our annual feed grain requirement.

Because of this prospective drain on feed reserves in 1951-52, it is desirable to conserve feed grain supplies as much as possible. It also is desirable to obtain as large a feed-grain production as is feasible in 1952, considering the need for other essential crops and for soil conservation.

Large grain supplies in Canada could aid in meeting a feed shortage in this country. Supplies of oats and barley in Canada for 1951-52 total about 17.6 million tons, the largest in recent years. Carry-over stocks of these grains at the close of 1951-52 are expected to be well above average. Large Canadian supplies of low quailty wheat also could be a source of feed. In 1943-44 and 1944-45, when feed shortages developed in this country, over 4 million tons of oats and barley and 5 million tons of wheat were imported during the two years. In 1950-51 about 0.8 million tons of oats and barley and 0.5 million tons of wheat were imported.

Smaller Quantities of Feed Grains Under Price Support

The stronger demand for feed during the past year and smaller supplies of feed grains per animal unit have resulted in some reduction in the large stocks of feed grains held under price support from the record level reached in 1950. A further reduction in price-support stocks seems probable in 1951-52, even though the price supports on the 1951 crops are generally higher than in other recent years. The strong demand for feed grains and higher prices probably will result in a greater withdrawal from stocks held under price support in 1951-52 than will be added by farm deliveries of grain to CCC.

The quantity of feed grains acquired by CCC from the 1950 crops probably will be less than a million tons. In contrast, the CCC acquired about 16 million tons from the 1948 crops and about 5 million tons from the 1949 crops. Feed grains owned by CCC, as shown in table 3, represent the bulk of the feed grains held under price support this fall. Loans were still outstanding on 33 million bushels of resealed 1948 corn and 43 million bushels of resealed 1949 corn. The CCC may acquire a large part of the 33 million bushels of 1948 corn, but most of the 1949 corn probably will be redeemed or resealed. Farmers paid off their loans on most of the 1950 oats and barley, and also are expected to redeem most of the 54 million bushels of corn placed under price support. They have delivered about 18 million bushels of 1950 sorghum grains to CCC, a much smaller quantity than in the two previous years.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support and delivered to CCC, 1948-50, and owned by CCC on August 31, 1951

Grain	Crop of 1948 Placed under price support 1/	1948 Delivered to CCC 2/	1949 Placed under price support 1/	1949 Delivered to CCC 2/	1950 Placed under price support 1/	1950 Delivered to CCC 2/	Owned by CCC August 31, 1951
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn	550.6	471.1	386.9	86.5	54.1	.1	405.4
Oats	23.4	16.9	41.0	3.4	15.0	.4	8.9
Barley	49.2	40.5	32.9	16.1	30.6	3.3	20.4
Sorghum grain	39.8	38.4	84.4	83.6	60.3	17.5	21.2

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Total quantities placed under loan and purchase agreement.
2/ Reported delivered to CCC through August 31, 1951. In addition, loans were still outstanding on 32.8 million bushels of resealed 1948 corn, and 42.9 million bushels of resealed 1949 corn.

It is estimated that about 450 million bushels of the 750 million-bushel carry-over of corn on October 1 was held under loan or in CCC ownership, compared with about 585 million bushels on October 1, 1950. The 21 million bushels of sorghum grains owned by Commodity Credit Corporation on August 31 was less than one-half as large as on that date last year. The quantities of oats and barley owned by CCC also were smaller than a year ago.

Corn Supply Again Large; Heavy Utilization in Prospect

The 1951-52 corn supply is estimated at 3,855 million bushels, 137 million bushels smaller than in 1950-51 and 350 million below the record supply in 1949-50. This is the fourth year that corn supplies have exceeded 3.8 billion bushels. The record prior to 1948 was 3.6 billion bushels in 1942. Prior to World War II corn supplies seldom exceeded 3 billion bushels. But corn requirements also have increased substantially in recent years. Total domestic use and exports in 1951-52 may be the largest on record, totaling over 3.3 billion bushels. This would be greater than the 1951 production and would require further withdrawal from reserve stocks of corn. The carry-over at the close of 1951-52 may be reduced to around 500 million bushels. The 1951 crop is estimated at 3,105 million bushels, slightly smaller than the 1950 crop. As was the case last year, the 1951 crop was late over much of the Corn Belt. Frosts in late September caused considerable damage to corn in the Western Corn Belt and there will be sizeable quantities of soft and chaffy corn in these States. The carry-over of corn totaled about 750 million bushels 1/ around 100 million bushels, below the record last year.

The total quantity of corn fed to livestock in 1951-52 is expected to be greater than in 1950-51, as a result of increases in livestock production

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1/ Preliminary estimate, subject to change when estimates of total stocks are released October 25.

Table 4.- Corn: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, averages 1937-41, 1942-46, and annual 1947-51

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply							
Production	2,576.4	3,050.7	2,384.0	3,681.8	3,379.4	3,131.0	3,105
Carry-over 3/	468.6	318.8	285.6	125.4	825.3	860.5	4/750
Imports 5/	1.0	2.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	---
Total supply	3,046.0	3,371.8	2,670.3	3,807.9	4,205.4	3,992.2	3,855
Distribution							
Wet-process products 6/	91.6	125.7	110.2	117.0	127.7	133	135
Dry-process products.							
Breakfast foods 7/.	8.1	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.0	11	11
Farm household use.	26.2	19.6	17.1	17.2	16.7	17	17
Corn meal, grits, etc. 8/	53.6	67.8	63.0	68.0	68.0	70	70
Alcohol and distilled spirits 9/	27.3	34.4	30.4	30.2	36.1	47	50
Seed 10/	13.9	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.3	12	12
Exports 5/	50.3	35.6	6.8	111.1	106.5	108	85
Total non-feed uses	271.0	307.1	250.1	365.3	376.3	398	380
Livestock feeds 11/	2,221.4	2,791.1	2,294.8	2,617.3	2,968.6	2,844	2,975
Total utilization	2,492.4	3,098.2	2,544.9	2,982.6	3,344.9	3,242	3,355
Carry-over at end of year, all positions 3/	553.6	273.6	125.4	825.3	860.5	4/750	500

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.
2/ Based on conditions in October. Tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year. 3/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks, 1937-42. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. 4/ Includes a rough allowance for corn in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, and owned by Government at country points, data for which were not available at the time of the preparation of this report. 5/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of corn meal and flour; exports are grain only. 6/ Starch, sirup, sugar, etc. Compiled from data of Price, Waterhouse, and Company, New York. 7/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods. 8/ Estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, flour, hominy, and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry. 9/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Does not include corn products used in the production of fermented malt liquors. 10/ Estimated on basis of acreage planted to the following corn crop. 11/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

and poorer feeding quality of the crop. Furthermore, the quantity of sorghum grains available for feeding will be somewhat smaller than a year ago. The extent of the increase in corn feeding, however, will depend to some extent on the volume of low quality wheat fed and the amount of grain imported from Canada for feeding.

Food and industrial use of corn in this country in 1951-52 is expected to be somewhere near the high level of last year, when about 278 million bushels were used for these purposes. The total quantity of corn used in making alcohol and alcoholic beverages probably will be as large as the 47 million bushels used last year. A larger part of this total, however, is expected to be used in making industrial alcohol, and less for distilled spirits. During 1950-51, over 30 million bushels were used in producing distilled spirits. The use of corn by the distilling industry has dropped off sharply since early this year, and is expected to continue smaller, at least through the first half of 1951-52. The use of corn for wet-process products--starch, sirup, and sugar--also expanded in 1950-51 and was the largest for any year except 1946-47. This industry is expected to continue to operate at a high rate during the 1951-52 marketing year.

The volume of corn exported in 1951-52 will depend to some extent on the volume of feed grains supplied by Canada, Argentina, and other countries. Present indications are that corn exports will be smaller than in 1950-51, when over 100 million bushels were exported. Exports of corn from Argentina during 1951-52 probably will be larger than the very small exports in 1950-51. However, the 118 million bushels harvested in the spring of 1951 was much below average and the bulk of the crop will be used domestically.

Oat Supply About as Large as in 1950; Acreage 10 Percent Smaller

The total supply of oats for 1951-52 is estimated at 1,700 million bushels, about equal to the big supply of last year and only 5 percent below the record for 1945-46. The 1951 acreage of oats was about 10 percent smaller than last year, largely the result of a shift to other crops which were under acreage allotment in 1950, and but partly due to unfavorable weather at seeding time. Compared with last year, the smaller acreage of oats this year was nearly offset by higher yields per acre, and a record carry-over, giving a total supply within 1 percent of the big supply in 1950-51. Imports of oats in 1950-51 were the largest since the war years. They are expected to continue large in 1951-52, with the lack of adequate transportation the principal limiting factor.

Utilization of oats in 1951-52 probably will be at least as large as in 1950-51. With smaller supplies of other feed grains, feeding of oats will continue heavy in 1951-52. Exports of oats in 1950-51 were the smallest in recent years, and are expected to continue small in 1951-52. The total carry-over of oats on July 1, 1952, probably will be a little smaller than the record of this year, but it is expected to again be above the average of recent years.

Table 5.- Oats: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, averages 1937-41, 1942-46, and annual 1947-51

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply							
Production........	1,130.6	1,333.1	1,199.4	1,493.3	1,329.5	1,465.1	1,372
Carry-over 3/.....	173.5	237.4	276.3	183.7	295.2	220.0	298
Imports 4/........	4.6	46.8	1.7	19.3	19.7	30.2	30
Total supply.....	1,308.7	1,617.3	1,477.4	1,696.3	1,644.4	1,715.3	1,700
Distribution							
Breakfast foods 5/	30.4	45.2	44.0	40.0	37.0	38.0	38
Seed 6/...........	95.1	105.7	106.0	105.6	111.0	101.9	103
Exports 4/........	3.3	7.9	11.3	18.2	12.4	3.4	5
Total food, seed, and exports...	128.8	158.8	161.3	163.8	160.4	143.3	146
Livestock feed 7/..	985.7	1,208.4	1,132.4	1,237.3	1,264.0	1,273.8	1,279
Total utilization	1,114.5	1,367.2	1,293.7	1,401.1	1,424.4	1,417.1	1,425
Carry-over at end of year 3/.......	194.2	250.1	183.7	295.2	220.0	298.2	275

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on conditions in October. Tentative estimates of utilization and carry-over at the end of the year. 3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-42. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. 4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only. 5/ Estimated quantities used in production of oatmeal and other cereal preparations. 6/ Based on acreage seeded to the following oats crop. 7/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

Receipts of oats at primary markets this summer have been a little larger than in the summer of 1950. The total volume sold from the 1951 crop probably will be about as large as the 356 million bushels sold in 1950-51. Comparatively little oats is expected to go under price support from the 1951 crop, and practically all the sales will be available to commercial users, principally for livestock feeding.

Barley Supply 8 Percent Smaller than in 1950-51; Less of Malting Quality

Production of barley this year was about 15 percent smaller than in 1950, reflecting nearly as great a reduction in the acreage for harvest. The carry-over of barley on July 1 was larger than a year ago and imports in 1951-52 are expected to be at least as large as the 14 million bushels imported in 1950-51. This would give a total barley supply for 1951-52 of 365 million bushels, 8 percent smaller than the big supply last year. This would be 13 percent below the war-time average, but above the average supply just before the war. Barley production was about the same as a year ago in the important midwestern producing States, but was considerably smaller in the important producing areas of the West. The quality of the barley in the Midwest was lowered this year by wet weather at harvest time. This caused considerable staining and sprouting, and reduced the production of choice malting barley.

The smaller supply and the strong demand for barley in 1951-52 probably will result in a reduction in the carry-over at the close of the marketing season. The quantity of barley used in producing alcohol and alcoholic beverages is expected to be at least as large as in 1950-51 and a little more barley also may be required for seed, assuming some increase in the 1952 acreage. The 1952 goal for barley is 12,865,000 acres, 1,590,000 acres above the acreage seeded in 1951. The quantity exported, however, is expected to be smaller than in the 1950-51 season. Feeding of barley, which has accounted for less than half of the total disappearance in recent years, is expected to continue at about the 1950-51 rate. After allowing for prospective domestic use and exports, barley stocks at the close of the 1951-52 season would be about a fourth smaller than at the beginning, but near the average at the close of the 1942-46 seasons.

Total sales of barley by farmers in 1951-52 are expected to be somewhat smaller than the record of about 189 million bushels from the 1950 crop. This, together with the fact that a considerable part of the midwestern barley is of low quality, will mean that commercial supplies of malting barley will be somewhat smaller than during the past year. Sales of barley to CCC under the price support program are expected to be small again in 1951-52. Although about 31 million bushels of the 1950 crop were placed under loan or purchase agreement, only about 3 million bushels were delivered to CCC at the close of the loan period.

Sorghum Grain Supply One Third Smaller than in 1950-51

The 1951 production of sorghum grains was estimated in early October at 164 million bushels, the third largest crop on record, but 31 percent below the record of 1950. Furthermore, the heavy utilization of sorghum grains from the 1950 crop left a smaller carry-over into 1951-52. The total supply for 1951-52 of about 200 million bushels is nearly a third smaller than in 1950-51.

The smaller supply available for the coming year probably will result in a reduction in all important uses of sorghum grain, and also leave a somewhat smaller carry-over at the end of the 1951-52 marketing season. The quantity of sorghum grains used for alcohol and other industrial purposes is expected to continue large in 1951-52, but it probably will be below the 35 million bushels for 1950-51. Industrial and food use of sorghum grains has been increased in recent years by the opening of a large wet-processing plant in Corpus Christi, Texas, which has a processing capacity of about 6 or 7 million bushels annually. In the 1950-51 October-September marketing year, nearly 30 million bushels of sorghum grains were used in producing distilled spirits and industrial alcohol. With a smaller crop this year and less price advantage in using sorghum grains, the quantity used for these purposes probably will be smaller than in 1950-51. Exports of sorghum grains in 1951-52 are expected to continue large, although they probably will be below the record export of about 75 million bushels in 1950-51. The large export of sorghum grains in recent years reflects the relatively low price of these grains and the location advantage of sorghum grains for export.

Table 6.- Barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, averages 1937-41, 1942-46, and annual 1947-51

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply							
Production	286.1	311.5	281.2	315.9	236.7	301.0	254
Carry-over July 1 3/	43.4	84.0	55.5	51.9	101.0	80.4	93
Imports 4/	3.3	23.3	1.2	12.1	18.2	13.9	18
Total supply	332.8	418.8	337.9	379.9	355.9	395.3	365
Distribution							
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages	60.5	85.5	92.9	90.1	86.7	95.3	97
For other purposes	3.6	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	7
Seed	26.0	21.8	21.4	18.1	21.5	18.3	21
Exports 4/	7.9	7.1	24.1	27.6	21.5	40.0	30
Total, non-feed uses	98.0	120.6	144.9	141.8	135.7	160.6	155
Livestock 5/	181.8	223.2	141.1	137.1	139.8	141.7	140
Total utilization	279.3	343.8	286.0	278.9	275.5	302.3	295
Carry-over at end of year 3/	53.0	75.0	51.9	101.0	80.4	93.0	70

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Tentative estimates, based on conditions in early October. 3/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-42. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. 4/ Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt. 5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

Table 7.- Sorghum grains: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, 1947-51

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Supply					
Production	96.0	131.6	152.6	237.5	164
Carry-over 3/	7.0	6.8	18.5	59.4	4/ 36
Total supply	103.0	138.4	171.1	296.9	200
Distribution					
Food and industry 5/	9.6	3.5	10.0	35.0	20
Seed	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	2
Exports	16.6	40.0	31.6	75.0	60
Total non-feed uses	28.2	45.2	44.0	112.3	82
Livestock feed 6/	68.0	74.7	67.7	148.6	103
Total utilization	96.2	119.9	111.7	260.9	185
Carry-over at the end of the year 3/	6.8	18.5	59.4	4/ 36.0	15

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Tentative estimates, based on October 1 indications. 3/ Stocks in all positions on October 1. 4/ Preliminary estimate, subject to change when estimate of total stocks is released October 25. 5/ Principally alcohol and distilled spirits. Includes an allowance for wet-processing from the middle of 1949 to date. 6/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

In the past 2 or 3 years substantial quantities of sorghum grains have been placed under Government price support and delivered to the CCC. The large volume of grain sorghums taken over under the price support programs has been a major factor in building up stocks of sorghum grains in recent years. Because of the smaller supply of sorghum grains this year and the strong demand in prospect, the quantity of sorghum grains retained under the price support program at the end of the 1951-52 season is expected to be comparatively small.

Wheat Feeding May Be Heavier in 1951-52

The total quantity of wheat fed to livestock in the 1951-52 feeding season probably will be a little larger than in 1950-51. During the 1950-51 (October-September) feeding year about 150 million bushels were fed, including low quality wheat imported from Canada. During the first 10 months of the year (October-July) about 14 million bushels were imported. A substantial volume of low quality 1950 wheat is still on hand in Canada and shipments to the United States will continue in 1951-52. Wet weather at harvest has reduced the quality of the 1951 domestic spring wheat and this probably will result in more of this wheat going into livestock feed than in 1950-51.

As was the case last year, wheat feeding is expected to be confined largely to that fed on farms where produced and to low quality wheat. Since the price of good quality wheat is well above the price of corn and other feed grains, the quantity of milling wheat purchased for feed is expected to be comparatively small. In the 1950-51 wheat marketing year (July-June) about 125 million bushels were fed, which included 72 million bushels fed on farms where grown and 12 million bushels imported from Canada.

Big Supply of Byproduct Feeds In Prospect for 1951-52

The total tonnage of byproduct feeds available for livestock feeding in 1951-52 is expected to be about equal to the record of 21.5 million tons in 1950-51. The supply of oilseed cake and meal is expected to be a little larger than last year's record. Compared with last year, however, this probably will be offset by smaller supplies of some of the other byproduct feeds.

The total supply of oilseed cake and meal available for feeding in 1951-52 is expected to total about 8.9 million tons, a little larger than in the past season. Production of cottonseed cake and meal in the 1951-52 feeding season (October-September) is expected to be at least 50 percent larger than the 1.7 million tons produced in 1950-51. The percentage increase in the quantity available for feeding, however, may not be quite so great as the increase in production, since exports will be larger and less probably will be imported. In the 1950-51 feeding season, about 90,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal were imported, while exports amounted to only around 10,000 tons. Supplies of soybean and linseed cakes and meals, on the other hand, are expected to be a little smaller in the 1951-52 feeding season. The 1951 soybean crop is 6 percent smaller than a year ago. Flaxseed production is down 18 percent and smaller flaxseed stocks were carried over this year. Supplies of peanut and copra cakes and meals available for feeding are expected to continue near the level of the past two years. Imports of copra cake and meal, which have been increasing in recent years, made up nearly one-third of the 1950-51 supply of copra cake and meal.

Table 8.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1946-51 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
PROTEIN FEEDS							
Oilseed cake and meal							
Soybean cake and meal ..	1,258	3,745	3,383	4,156	4,514	5,725	5,400
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,958	1,434	1,953	2,271	2,372	1,825	2,550
Linseed cake and meal ..	481	370	606	620	670	720	650
Peanut cake and meal ...	74	98	122	96	93	120	100
Copra cake and meal	134	190	177	160	186	210	200
Total	3,905	5,837	6,241	7,303	7,835	8,600	8,900
Animal proteins							
Tankage and meat scraps	728	740	823	854	842	875	900
Fish meal	235	191	213	235	261	265	265
Commercial dried milk products	142	115	90	95	100	85	80
Non-commercial milk products	1,829	1,300	1,260	1,280	1,300	1,250	1,225
Total	2,934	2,346	2,386	2,464	2,503	2,475	2,470
Grain protein feeds							
Gluten feed and meal ...	690	1,040	799	848	926	966	975
Brewers' dried grains ..	119	229	228	233	233	245	245
Distillers' dried grains	203	410	353	334	352	600	500
Total	1,012	1,679	1,380	1,415	1,511	1,811	1,720
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS							
Wheat millfeeds	4,626	6,098	5,480	4,917	4,747	4,850	4,800
Rice millfeeds	124	166	178	190	214	190	225
Dried and molasses beet pulp	298	300	311	340	341	400	325
Alfalfa meal	456	1,040	999	1,122	1,094	1,100	1,100
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 4/	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,100	2,000
Total	7,504	9,604	8,968	8,869	8,796	8,640	8,450
Group total all byproduct feeds	15,355	19,466	18,975	20,051	20,645	21,526	21,540

1/ Production plus imports; excluding exports, utilization for food, and other non-feed uses. Adjusted for changes in stocks for the following feeds for which stock data have been compiled: Cottonseed cake and meal and brewers' and distillers' dried grains, 1937-51, peanut cake and meal, 1938-51, alfalfa meal, 1944-51, soybean linseed, and copra cakes and meals, February 1949 to date.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October.

4/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.

Exports of oilseed cake and meal totaled about 250,000 tons in 1950-51. Exports probably will continue large in 1951-52, with cottonseed meal making up a larger percentage of the total. Imports of oilseed cake and meal, which totaled nearly 200,000 tons in 1950-51, are expected to be smaller during the coming year, in view of the much larger supply of cottonseed cake and meal available.

Supplies of tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal have increased substantially from the low level reached at the end of World War II. Supplies of tankage and meat scraps may be a little larger in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. The supply of fish meal is expected to be about equal to the big supplies of the past 2 years. The record tonnage of fish meal fed in 1950-51 included about 70,000 tons of imports. Imports of fish meal are expected to continue heavy during the coming year.

Production of high-protein feeds from grain-processing is expected to continue large in 1951-52, although it may be a little smaller than in the 1950-51 season. Production of distillers' dried grains reached a record high last winter and spring, but dropped off sharply this summer. Production of these feeds may continue smaller than a year ago this fall and winter, and probably will total a little smaller for the entire feeding season.

Table 9.- High-protein feeds: Quantity fed per animal unit, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1946-51

Item	Unit	Year beginning October						
		Average 1937-41	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
Total protein feed (oilmeal equivalent) 3/	1,000 tons	7,802	9,507	9,802	11,001	11,627	12,525	12,790
Animal units fed annually (excluding work stock) 4/	Million	136.1	148.9	144.4	152.5	160.6	168.1	173.5
Quantity per animal unit	Pounds	115	128	126	144	145	149	147

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Tentative estimates based on indications in October.

3/ Weighted as follows: Soybean, linseed, cottonseed, and peanut cakes and meals, 1.00; tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal, 1.40; milk products, 1.00; gluten feed and meal, 0.70; brewers' and distillers' dried grains and copra meal, 0.50.

4/ Grain-consuming livestock fed annually minus horses and mules. For weights see table 1, page 2, Feed Statistics, December 1950, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production of wheat millfeeds in this country has declined substantially in recent years from the record of 1946-47, as less wheat has been milled into flour for export. Production in 1951-52 probably will be somewhere near the level of the 4.6 million tons for 1950-51. Imports of wheat millfeeds in 1950-51 totaled about 300,000 tons, coming largely from Canada. Imports of wheat millfeeds probably will continue large in 1951-52, and the supply available for feed is expected to total around 4.8 million tons, or about as large as in 1950-51.

The quantity of alfalfa meal available for feeding during the coming year probably will be about as large as the 1.1 million tons fed in 1950-51. Production last summer was curtailed by wet weather in the important producing States. Demand has been strong and stocks have been reduced below those of a year earlier. Production of dried and molasses beet pulp is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1950-51, as a result of the 21 percent decrease in the 1951 sugar beet crop. The quantity of molasses available for feeding during the fiscal year 1951-52 is expected to be a little smaller than in 1950-51, when about 200 million gallons were fed.

Record Hay Supply for 1951-52

Farmers in most areas of the country will again have ample hay supplies during the coming year. The total supply, estimated at about 129 million tons, is the largest on record, and is near record in relation to the prospective number of roughage-consuming livestock on farms. Hay production and supplies have increased considerably during the past 15 years. This year's supply is about 26 percent above the 1937-41 average and 7 percent over the 1942-46 average.

Table 10.- Hay supply and disappearance, total and per animal unit, United States, averages 1937-41 and 1942-46, annual 1947-51

Year beginning May	Production	Farm carry-over May 1	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average 1937-41	90,552	12,394	102,946	89,023	1.45	1.26	70,797
Average 1942-46	104,574	16,043	120,617	104,112	1.57	1.35	77,009
1947	102,765	15,974	118,739	103,611	1.70	1.49	69,645
1948	99,471	15,128	114,599	99,501	1.68	1.46	68,122
1949	99,536	15,098	114,634	99,797	1.67	1.46	68,448
1950	106,819	14,837	121,656	106,040	1.72	1.50	70,553
1951 2/	113,859	15,616	129,475		1.72		75,300

1/ Total roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 65, page 49, Feed Statistics, December, 1950.

2/ October 1 indications.

The 1951 hay crop of 114 million tons is 7 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 12 percent above the 1940-49 average. This year's alfalfa hay crop of about 46 million tons is larger than in any previous year and makes up about 40 percent of the total hay crop. Hay production this year was unusually large in the North Central area of the country, where ample rain favored production. Wet weather at harvest time, however, reduced the quality of early cuttings and also made it necessary to put some hay in silos, which ordinarily would have been stored as hay. In many of the southern States, on the other hand, and in some areas of the West, dry weather greatly reduced hay production and hay supplies are short.

The number of roughage-consuming animal units on farms in 1951-52 is expected to be about 7 percent larger than in 1950-51. The marked increase in the number of beef cattle on farms is largely responsible for this increase. Allowing for such an increase, the hay supply per animal unit is about equal to the record supply per animal last year.

This summer and fall, pastures and ranges have furnished good to excellent grazing for livestock over most of the central and mountain regions of the country, and livestock in this area are in good condition. Pastures have been poor in the South. This has resulted in some liquidation and some shifting of livestock to other areas and also made it necessary for many farmers to purchase hay and other feeds.

OUTLOOK FOR DEMAND AND PRICES OF FEEDS

Further Increase in Livestock Production in Prospect

Continued strong demand for feed is in prospect for 1951-52. Livestock production has been increasing in recent years and is expected to be up another 2 or 3 percent in the 1951-52 feeding season. While prices of livestock products are expected to be little, if any, higher than in 1950-51, they will continue higher than in most other recent years. Livestock production has been increasing since 1947-48, after declining from the peak level reached in World War II. The total output of all livestock products in terms of livestock production units in 1951-52 is expected to be close to the peak level reached during World War II.

Livestock product prices have been increasing during the past 2 years, reflecting the strengthening demand for these products. The index of prices of all livestock and livestock products in 1950-51 averaged about 22 percent higher than in the preceding year. The further expansion in livestock production in 1951-52 may result in little, if any, increase in the over-all level of livestock prices in 1951-52.

Hog production in the 1951-52 season is expected to be a little larger than in 1950-51. The 1951 spring pig crop, which is being fed out during the fall and winter months, was 7 percent larger than in 1950. Farmers' intentions as of June 1 indicated an increase of about 3 percent in the fall pig crop. This would result in a total 1951 pig crop of about 106 million, second only to the record crop of 122 million farrowed in 1943. Little, if any, additional increase is expected in the 1952 spring pig crop, in view of reduced supplies of corn and other feeds.

Beef cattle numbers have been increasing since 1948 and a further increase is expected in 1951. The total number of beef cattle on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1952 may be around 10 percent larger than a year earlier and about one-fourth larger than at the beginning of 1948. Conditions this fall indicate that the number of cattle grain-fed for market may set a new record in 1951-52, exceeding the heavy feeding in the past 2 years. The number of dairy cows on farms and total milk production in 1951-52 is expected to continue near the 1950-51 level. Milk production per cow has been at a record level during much of the 1950-51 season.

Poultry production has been increasing during the past year and further expansion is in prospect for 1951-52. Total egg production in 1951 is expected to be slightly larger than in 1950. With more hens in farm flocks, egg production is expected to be a little higher, at least through the first half of 1952, than in this period of 1951. The number of chickens raised in 1951 was estimated to be about 5 percent larger than in 1950. Broiler production is around one-fourth larger than last year. Some further increase in broiler production is in prospect in 1952, but fewer chickens are expected to be raised.

Some Further Increase in Feed Prices in Prospect for 1951-52

Feed prices are expected to average a little higher in the 1951-52 feeding season than in 1950-51, in view of the prospective continued strong demand for feed and smaller supplies per animal unit. The general supply and demand situation is expected to exert pressure toward increasing prices, and the higher price supports will limit the possibility of any material drop. The increase in prices, however, probably will not be as great as the increase from 1949-50 to 1950-51, when feed grain prices rose about 21 percent.

There are factors that will moderate the extent of the increase. The sizable stocks of corn owned by the CCC would become available to the market in increasing quantities if prices should advance materially from the current level. The current sale price of CCC corn is not much above market prices. While the price support operations gave considerable support to prices in 1948 and some support in 1949, these same programs have tended to temper any marked increases in grain prices in 1951, and will continue to be a factor as long as CCC has stocks available for sale. The extent to which feed grains might rise also could be limited by price ceilings. The legal minimum at which ceilings may be imposed on each of the feed grains is the current parity price. In September the average price of corn was below parity by about 10 cents per bushel, or 6 percent. Prices of the other feed grains were substantially below parity -- oats 21 percent, barley 23 percent, and sorghum grains 29 percent. Transitional parity prices are the effective parity prices for these three grains. On January 1, 1952, they will be subject to another 5 percent reduction from the parity prices as computed under the "old parity formula."

Table 11.- Feed grains: Average prices received by farmers, parity prices, and price supports, United States, 1951 with comparisons

Grain	Unit	Average price received by farmers September 15			1951		1952 price support 1/
		1949	1950	1951	Effective parity Sept. 15	Price support 1/	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn	Bu.	1.16	1.44	1.65	1.75	1.57	2/
Oats	Bu.	.613	.728	.775	3/ .981	.72	.78
Barley	Bu.	1.05	1.14	1.17	3/ 1.52	1.11	1.22
Sorthum grain	Cwt.	1.80	1.77	2.12	3/ 2.97	2.17	2.38

1/ National average price support rates for 1951 and 1952 crops.
2/ To be announced later.
3/ Transitional parity; 90 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950.

Corn prices advanced seasonally from November 1950 to August 1951. The average price received by farmers in August and September was $1.65 per bushel , the highest level since the short crop year 1947-48. This was about 8 cents a bushel above the recently announced loan rate on the 1951 crop. Corn prices are expected to decline less than seasonally this fall, and may remain fairly close to the 1951 support. In the fall of 1950 corn prices dropped to 10 cents per bushel below the national average price support, but advanced during the season and averaged about 10 cents per bushel above the support price for the entire year. Corn prices probably will again average somewhat above the price support of $1.57 per bushel in the 1951-52 marketing season.

Oats and barley prices have remained above the 1951 support level this summer and fall, and a little higher than a year earlier. Barley prices have been considerably higher than a year ago in the Western States, where this year's production was down, but have been lower than a year ago in the Midwest. As a result of the reduced output of good malting barley this year, the price of malting barley is relatively high this fall, and probably will continue so during the 1951-52 marketing year. Sorghum grain prices in September averaged about 20 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting smaller production this year and a higher loan rate on the 1951 crop. During 1951-52 sorghum grain prices are expected to average somewhat higher than a year earlier, and also higher relative to prices of other feed grains.

Price supports on the 1952 crops of oats, barley, and sorghum grain will all be higher than the supports for the 1951 crops. The recently announced supports shown in table 11 are based on 80 percent of parity as of August 15, 1951. The support price on 1952 corn will be announced later. In recent years corn prices have been supported at 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year.

The index of wholesale prices of high-protein feeds averaged only a little higher in 1950-51 than in the preceding year, when they were relatively high as compared with feed grain prices. Prices of these feeds have advanced in recent months and in September they were 10 percent higher than a year earlier, and were about in line with feed grain prices compared with the 1947-50 average. Prices of oilseed meal advanced sharply in recent weeks and in early October they were considerably higher than a year earlier. As a result of the strong demand for fish meal, prices have advanced during the past year and averaged higher this summer and fall than in 1950. Prices of tankage and meat scraps, on the other hand, have been comparatively low this summer and fall, and in early October were about the same as a year earlier.

Prices of millfeeds and other low-protein byproduct feeds will be influenced to a considerable extent by the changes in feed grain prices. In September prices of these feeds were somewhat higher than a year ago and probably will average higher in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. Alfalfa meal prices advanced sharply this summer and fall as a result of reduced output and a very strong demand. In September, the price of alfalfa meal was at the highest level in recent years and it probably will continue comparatively high during much of the 1951-52 feeding year.

To date, specific dollars and cents ceilings have been placed on only two of the byproduct feeds, soybean meal and fish meal. Soybean meal remained below the ceiling during most of the summer months, but advanced to the ceiling level in September. Fish meal prices were at the ceiling in June and July, but have since receded to a little below the ceilings.

Prospects for Livestock-Feed Price Relationships

In 1951-52 the over-all index of prices of livestock and livestock products probably will continue near the 1950-51 level. Livestock prices generally are expected to be a little lower in relation to feed prices than in 1950-51. The hog-corn ratio during 1950-51 averaged about 12.9, based on farm prices, - a little above the long-term average. Higher corn prices this coming winter and spring than in 1950-51 may be accompanied by little, if any, increase in hog prices. This would give a lower hog-corn ratio than in 1950-51, but it probably will remain somewhere near the long-term average.

Whole milk prices are expected to advance with feed costs in 1951-52. The milk-feed price ratio probably will be about as favorable to milk producers as in 1950-51, when it was near average. The butterfat-feed price ratio is expected to continue below the long-term average, although butterfat prices may advance with increasing feed costs. The price of eggs advanced sharply from 1949-50 to 1950-51, and the egg-feed price ratio has been much more favorable to egg producers during the past year than a year earlier. The prospective increase in the cost of poultry ration in 1951-52 probably will not be accompanied by a similar increase in egg prices. The egg-feed price ratio is expected to average lower than in 1950-51, and below the average of the past 10 years. Feed prices also probably will be higher than average in 1951-52 in relation to prices of chickens and turkeys.

Sales Prices for Feed Grains Owned by CCC

During the past year the Commodity Credit Corporation has sold considerable quantities of feed grains to domestic purchasers and for export. The sale prices of these feed grains to domestic buyers, in general, have been based on the minimum levels prescribed by The Agricultural Act of 1949, or not less than 5 percent above the current support price for the grains, plus reasonable carrying charges. This policy will be continued in 1951-52, so that the prices will be influenced by the level of the loan rate and also by accumulative storage costs.

Sales prices to domestic buyers are announced each month. During the 1950-51 marketing year the sales price of corn increased at the rate of about 1 or 2 cents per bushel per month, while the increases were somewhat less for oats and barley. Representative CCC sale prices to domestic buyers for October 1951 at certain markets are as follows: Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago, $1.86 per bushel; oats, No. 3 or better, Chicago, 95 cents per bushel; barley No. 1, Minneapolis, $1.47 per bushel. The sale prices at CCC bin sites are the local market prices, but not less than the applicable 1951 county loan rate plus: 13 cents per bushel for corn; 12 cents per bushel for oats; and 19 cents per bushel for barley, for the grains received by truck.

During the October-September 1950-51 feeding season, the CCC sold 151 million bushels of feed grains to domestic and foreign buyers. Sales to domestic buyers were as follows: Corn 52.3 million bushels, oats 1.4 million bushels, barley 1.4 million bushels, and sorghum grains 1.7 million bushels. The following quantities were sold for export: Corn 20.1 million bushels; oats 3.0 million bushels; barley 15.7 million bushels; and sorghum grains 55.5 million bushels.

FEED SUPPLY OUTLOOK BY REGIONS

North Atlantic Region [1]

Production of feed grains in the North Atlantic region has been increasing over the past few years. The 1951-52 supply of feed grains in this region is the largest in recent years and about one-fourth larger than the 1937-41 average. The supply for the region, however, is no larger than a year ago, or the prewar average, in relation to the increasing number of livestock on farms. Locally produced feed grains ordinarily make up less than a half of the total feed concentrates consumed in the region. The region depends heavily on shipped-in grains from the surplus-producing States and upon byproduct feeds from the processing industries. The total quantity of grain available for shipment to the area from the Corn Belt may be a little smaller for the coming year than in 1950-51. The very large supply of oats, barley, and low quality wheat in Canada, however, adds to the potential feed supply for the area. The total production of byproduct feeds also is expected to be about as large as the record production in 1951-52. These feeds make up an important part of the dairy and poultry rations in the region. Average prices of dairy and poultry rations in the region were about 10 percent higher at the beginning of the 1951-52 feeding season than a year earlier and they probably will average higher for the entire season.

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[1] Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The hay supply for the North Atlantic region is about 10 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1947. The number of roughage-consuming animal units in the area, principally dairy cows, has not increased in recent years and hay supplies per animal unit are larger than in most past years.

North Central Region [2]

Total supplies of feed grains in the North Central region will again be much above average in 1951-52 and about equal to the big supplies of the past two or three years. Livestock production in the area is expanding, especially hogs and beef cattle, and the total consumption of feed grains and other concentrates is expected to be the heaviest in recent years. The feed grain supply per animal unit in the East North Central region will be about the same as in 1950-51, but in the West North Central region about 6 percent smaller. Some further reduction in stocks of feed grains is in prospect during the 1951-52 feeding season.

Corn production in the North Central region is estimated at 2,369 million bushels, 78 million bushels larger than in 1950. But stocks of corn on farms totaled about 176 million bushels smaller than a year ago, resulting in a little smaller farm supply of corn. The total supply of corn in the region, however, including the large stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, is estimated to be about equal to the big supply of last year. The bulk of the 400 million bushels of corn owned by CCC is held in this area. The late September frost damaged considerable quantities of corn in the Western Corn Belt, and the quality of corn in this area is again generally below average.

The 1951 growing season has been unusually favorable for the growth of hay and other forage crops throughout most of the North Central region. Total hay supplies in this region are the largest on record, both in total and in relation to the number of roughage-consuming animal units. Excessive rain, especially in the Western Corn Belt this summer, interfered with the harvesting of the crop and some of the early cuttings were of poor quality. Farmers also put into silos some hay that was difficult to cure, which ordinarily would have been harvested and stored as hay. For the entire region hay supplies are about a fourth larger per animal unit than in the immediate prewar years. Pastures have been in unusually good condition this summer and fall throughout this region, except in the eastern part, particularly Ohio, where pastures have been poor in recent months as a result of dry weather.

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[2] East North Central Region: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central Region: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Table 12 .- Regional feed supplies: Total and per animal unit, averages 1937-41 and 1942-46, annual 1947-51

Year	Feed grain supply 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Hay supply 2/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Feed grain supply 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Hay supply 2/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
	North Atlantic Region						South Atlantic Region					
Average: 1937-41	4,185	12,858	.33	13,476	5,240	2.57	6,579	13,066	.50	5,984	3,996	1.50
Average: 1942-46	4,154	14,970	.28	16,090	5,342	3.01	6,960	15,768	.44	6,930	4,432	1.56
1947	3,954	14,036	.28	16,983	5,185	3.28	8,026	15,181	.53	6,584	4,365	1.51
1948	4,593	14,682	.31	16,289	5,166	3.15	8,206	5,869	.52	7,262	4,288	1.69
1949	4,782	15,189	.31	14,302	5,203	2.75	9,158	16,630	.55	7,645	4,434	1.72
1950	5,143	15,813	.33	15,296	5,179	2.95	9,312	17,442	.53	7,054	4,643	1.52
1951 3/	5,278	16,200	.33	16,873	5,180	3.26	9,064	17,880	.51	6,596	5,000	1.32
	East North Central Region						West North Central Region					
Average: 1937-41	35,343	38,624	.92	22,898	12,151	1.88	51,536	52,045	.99	27,598	18,447	1.50
Average: 1942-46	38,033	43,034	.88	25,088	12,598	1.99	62,646	63,593	.99	35,377	20,982	1.69
1947	32,481	38,279	.85	24,134	11,476	2.10	45,577	53,263	.86	33,704	18,232	1.85
1948	44,822	39,933	1.12	21,895	11,174	1.96	66,623	56,280	1.18	32,465	17,973	1.81
1949	48,969	42,029	1.17	22,436	11,201	2.00	70,805	59,396	1.19	33,448	18,034	1.85
1950	43,174	43,705	.99	25,100	11,441	2.19	71,670	62,410	1.15	36,563	18,595	1.97
1951 3/	44,564	44,790	.99	29,204	11,830	2.47	69,121	63,968	1.08	42,034	20,120	2.09
	South Central Region						Western Region					
Average: 1937-41	14,905	25,997	.57	12,053	15,676	.77	3,731	10,514	.35	20,936	15,277	1.37
Average: 1942-46	14,957	28,599	.52	13,311	17,594	.76	5,623	11,731	.48	23,821	16,061	1.48
1947	14,053	24,559	.57	13,463	15,888	.85	5,235	10,490	.50	23,871	14,499	1.65
1948	16,119	25,062	.64	13,170	15,227	.86	5,773	11,099	.52	23,518	14,294	1.65
1949	16,818	25,729	.65	13,938	15,542	.90	6,093	11,079	.55	22,865	14,034	1.63
1950	20,038	26,171	.77	13,894	16,380	.85	6,855	11,280	.61	23,749	14,315	1.66
1951 3/	14,947	26,820	.56	11,362	17,870	.64	5,603	11,560	.48	23,406	15,300	1.53

1/ Production of four feed grains, plus stocks in all positions at beginning of marketing years 1947 to date. The average supplies do not include sorghum grain stocks or stocks of other grain in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses prior to 1943.

2/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1.

3/ Preliminary, based on October 1 indications.

Southern States 1/

The 1951 growing season has been much less favorable for both the feed grains and forage crops than in 1950. In the South Central region feed grain supplies are about one-fourth smaller than in 1950-51, but they are about equal to the average supplies in the immediate prewar period, or in 1942-46. Reduced production of sorghum grains and other feed grains in the western part of the region are largely responsible for this decrease in total supply. Livestock production in the South Central region has expanded in recent years, but has not kept pace with expansion in most other areas of the country. Supplies of feed grains per animal unit are about equal to the prewar average, and a little above the 1942-46 average in relation to the number of livestock on farms.

In the South Atlantic region feed grain supplies for 1951-52 are a little smaller than in the past two years, but are nearly a third larger than in 1942-46 or the immediate prewar average. In relation to the increasing number of livestock in the region, supplies are a little smaller than in most recent years.

Hay production in the South was materially reduced this year by dry weather in many of the southern States, especially in the Southwest. In the South Central region hay supplies are 18 percent smaller than in 1950, and in the South Atlantic region about 6 percent smaller. Hay supplies in both regions also are considerably smaller than in most recent years and are below average per roughage-consuming animal unit. Pastures have been very poor this summer and fall in the South, which has increased the demand for shipped-in hay and other feeds.

Western Region 2/

Supplies of locally grown feed grains in the Western States are the smallest since 1947, and are nearly 20 percent below the big supply in that region last year. Supplies per grain-consuming animal unit also are smaller than in the past few years, but are about equal to the 1942-46 average. Much of the reduction in feed grain supplies in this region, as compared with a year ago, is accounted for by the smaller 1951 barley crop. The total 1951-52 barley supply for the region is estimated at 133 million bushels, 40 million bushels smaller than in 1950. Exports of barley from the West coast have been heavy during the past year, totaling about 26.4 million bushels in 1950-51, or about 634,000 tons. Exports are expected to continue fairly large in 1951-52, but probably will be smaller than in 1950-51.

Hay supplies in the Western States are about as large as in the past few years, but are smaller in relation to the number of hay-consuming livestock on farms. Roughage consuming livestock in this area have been increasing during the past two years, but are still below the 1942-46 average. Ranges and pastures have been in good condition in most of the Western States this summer and fall, except in the extreme Northwest. In that area dry weather has greatly curtailed the amount of feed available from pastures this fall.

1/ South Atlantic region: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. South Central region: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

2/ Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Table 13.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, August 1951 with comparisons

Item	1949-50 Oct. - August	1950-51 Oct. - August	1950 August	1951 June	1951 July	1951 August
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,305.0	1,463.2	104.7	44.0	32.9	92.2
Soybean cake and meal	4,263.6	5,543.5	363.7	416.8	411.8	440.6
Linseed cake and meal	617.5	677.8	54.6	67.3	57.4	54.8
Peanut cake and meal	132.7	139.8	5.4	14.4	9.6	8.3
Copra cake and meal	122.0	127.4	12.7	9.2	7.6	12.7
Corn gluten feed and meal	838.8	898.4	87.7	78.1	69.6	73.6
Brewers' dried grains	214.1	218.9	24.1	24.8	23.6	24.2
Distillers' dried grains	308.8	577.4	53.7	41.1	29.0	33.3
Wheat millfeeds	4,205.0	4,149.5	423.0	341.9	363.1	395.0
Rice millfeeds	187.8	166.0	18.0	9.7	11.3	15.3
Alfalfa meal	995.0	911.4	176.4	155.7	186.7	151.8
Fish cake and meal	190.9	197.5	38.8	31.1	35.9	35.5
Dry or powdered skim milk	10.2	6.3	.5	1.2	.9	.6
Stocks end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	121.2	57.3	121.2	89.8	71.6	57.3
Soybean cake and meal	49.2	68.4	49.2	148.8	108.6	68.4
Linseed cake and meal	46.1	31.8	46.1	39.4	44.0	31.8
Peanut cake and meal	2.6	3.5	2.6	5.5	4.9	3.5
Copra cake and meal	8.3	2.5	8.3	5.6	3.2	2.5
Brewers' dried grains	6.0	3.8	6.0	4.2	4.7	3.8
Distillers' dried grains	13.6	12.6	13.6	33.1	22.0	12.6
Alfalfa meal	197.5	158.3	197.5	68.2	122.9	158.3

Compiled as follows: Wheat millfeeds; cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, Bureau of the Census; gluten feed and meal, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, rice millfeeds, and alfalfa meal: Production and Marketing Administration; fish cake and meal from Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

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Table 14.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1945-49 and 1950, June-September 1951

Item	September		1951			
	Average 1945-49	1950	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 12 markets 1/	19,479	22,965	21,209	21,759	23,800	21,598
Oats, 12 markets 1/	21,663	11,254	7,940	9,927	23,303	15,684
Barley, 4 markets 2/	19,190	21,441	6,819	7,204	22,135	12,411

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.